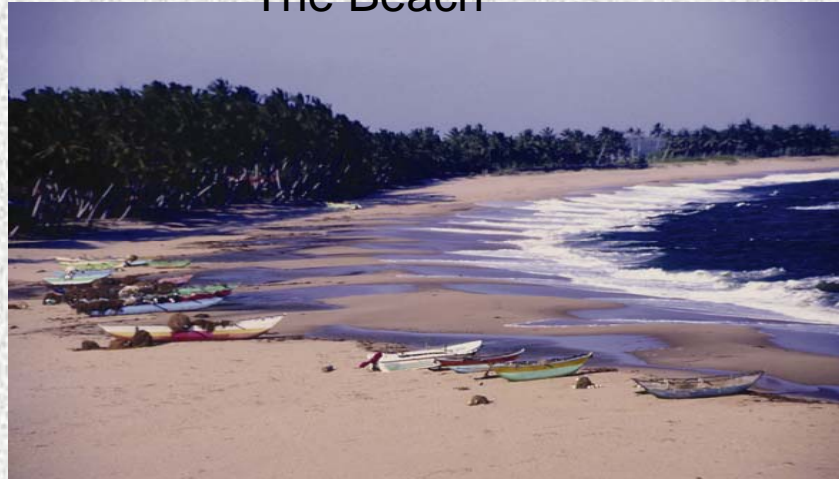


Pilot Case Study for Tsunami Resilience Community in Sri Lanka  
Kalametiya Special Management Area  
Coastal Resilience workshop  
**Indra Ranasinghe**

Wetland



The Beach

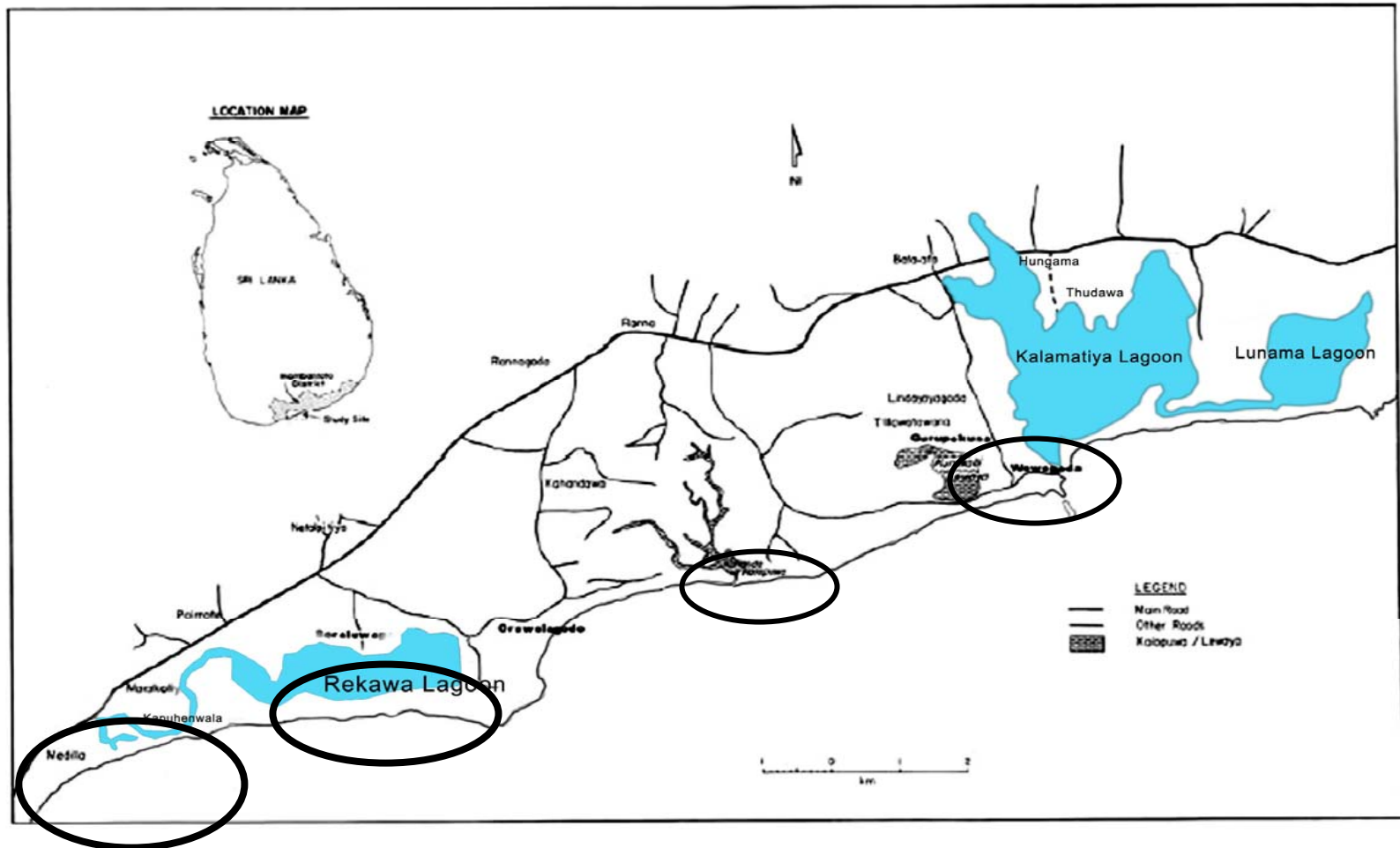


Lagoon



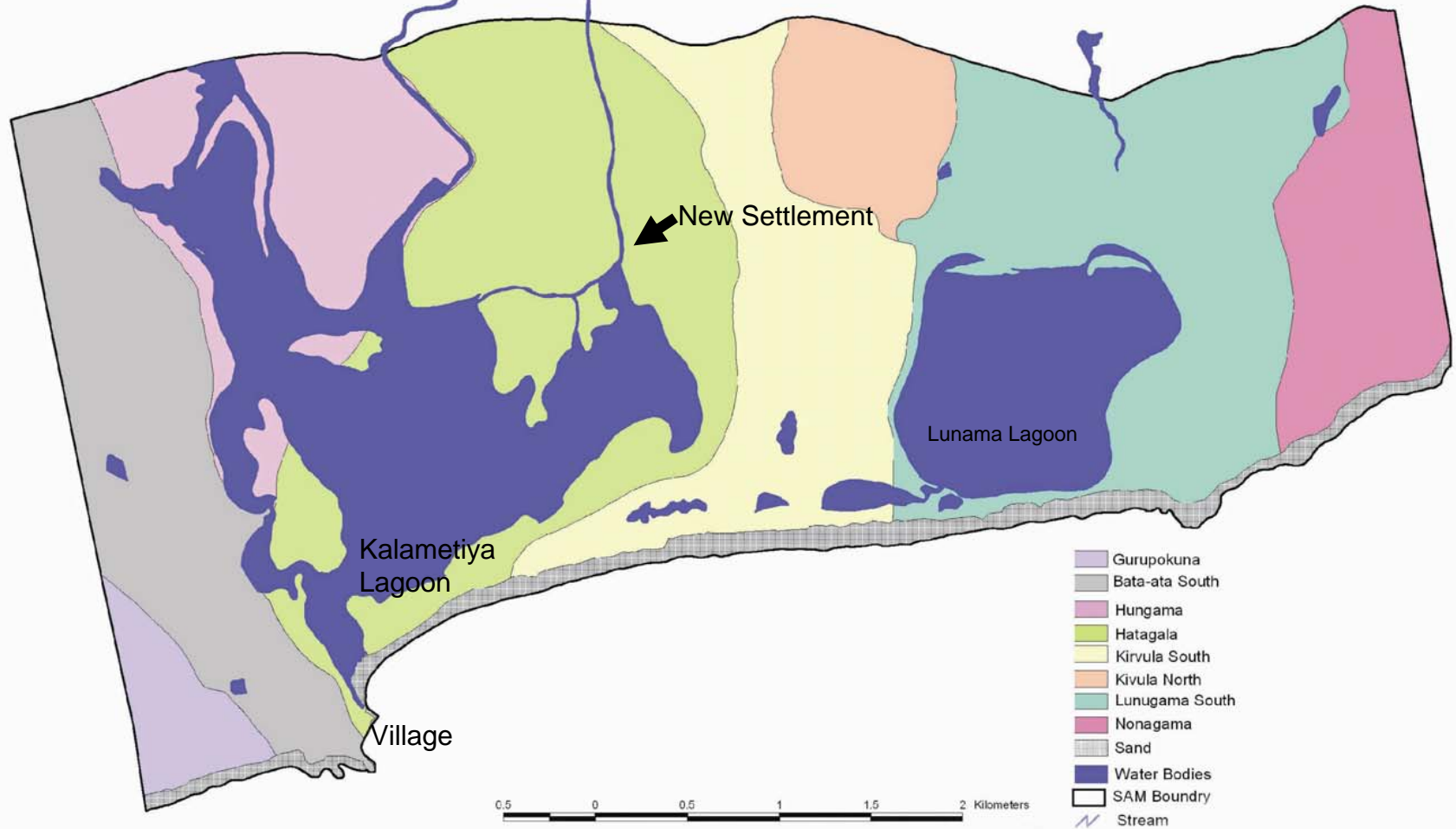
# REKAWA – KALAMETIYA SAMP AREAS

Map of Study area Rakawa / Kalamatiya



## Kalametiya SAM Area - GN Divisions

# Kalametiya SAMP AREA



← Landing site



# Site Description

- Kalametiya SAMP area is located in Amabalantota Divisional Secretariat Division in the Hambantota District in the southern Province
- Boundaries of the SAM site
  - To the North: Tangalle Hambantota Main Road
  - To the South: Coastline
  - To the East : Road leading to Welipatanvila
  - To the West : Gurupokuna Junction
- Total land area: 2200 ha relatively flat terrain with wetland character
- Major land use: Bird sanctuary, Homesteads, Shifting cultivation and Paddy cultivation
- Total number of villages: 21
- Characterized with Kalametiya Lagoon (606 ha) & Lunama Lagoon(192 ha) fed by Kachchigal ara
- Comprises of Mangroves, Sand dunes, Shell deposits and salt marshes

# Population in the SAMP Area

GN Division	Population		Total
	Male	Female	
Hungama	879	860	1739
Bata-ata south	824	789	1613
Hatagala	327	352	679
Lunama South	496	501	997
Lunama North	423	443	866
WeliPatanwila	264	288	552
Kiula south	381	400	781
Kiula North	362	375	737
Gurupokuna	173	203	376
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4129</b>	<b>4211</b>	<b>8340</b>

# Characteristics of the Community

- Total population : 8340 people comprising 2292 families living within 21 villages
- Human Settlements are mainly scattered in the villages of Kalametiya, South Bata-atha, Gurupokuna, Ginigallanda, Tuduwa, Kiula and Ussangoda
- A poor rural coastal community mainly engaged in lagoon and marine fishery, shell mining, paddy cultivation and similar livelihoods
- Approximately 600 fishing families living within the site





# IMPACT OF TSUNAMI - 2004

- Entire coastal belt within the SAMP area affected
- Coastal villages located in the Bata-ata south, Welipatanwila and Gurupokuna GN Divisions were severely damaged
- 34 houses completely destroyed in Kalametiya village and nine deaths reported
- Seven deaths were reported from Usangoda village
- 28 fishing boats and 19 beach seine nets were destroyed
- 74 day boats and multi day boats damaged
- Livelihoods of the lagoon and sea fishermen were disrupted
- Part of the sand dune was damaged
- Mangrove vegetation and reeds were destroyed
- Lagoons polluted with silt, debris and uprooted vegetation
- 40 acres of paddy land destroyed due to salt water intrusion
- Drinking water sources contaminated due to salt water intrusion

Other Hazards: Coastal Erosion, Floods and Potential for major oil pollution



# Existing Projects & Programs

- Kalametiya Special Area Management Programme funded by Asian Development Bank and the Government of Netherlands under CRMP
- Rekawa Ussangoda Kalmetiya (RUK) Biodiversity Conservation Project funded by GEF/UNDP
- Hambantota Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project Funded by NORAD
- Tsunami rehabilitation programmes implemented by Practical Action (ITDG), FAO, Green Movement & Other INGO/NGO/CBO

# Impact of Tsunami



Photo 4. Impact of tsunami on Kalametiya fish landing site (Dec 2005). Photo @ J. Zie





# LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

## Relevant Agencies and Legislation

National Level Agency	Relevant Legislation
2. Ministry of Disaster Management	National Disaster Management Act
3. Disaster Management Center	Coast Conservation act No.57 of 1981
4. Ministry of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources	Fisheries & Aquatic Resource Act No.2 of 1996
5. Department of Wild Life Conservation	FAUNA & Flora Protection Ordinance 1937
6. Central Environmental Authority	National Environmental Act No. 47 of 1980
7. Marine Pollution Prevention Authority	Marine Pollution Prevention Act of 1981
Local Level Agencies	Relevant Legislations
1. Southern Provincial Council	Provincial Council Act
2. Ambalantota Local Authority	Pradesiya Saba Act No. 15 of 1987
3. District Secretariat	Specific powers Delegated
4. Divisional Secretariat	Specific Powers Delegated



# Non Governmental Organizations and Community Based Organizations Engaged in Coastal Resource Management/Tsunami Rehabilitation Work

- Kalametiya Special Area Management Community Coordinating Committee
- Kalametiya Development Foundation
- Bio-diversity Task Force
- Walawa Women Fedration
- Fisheries Cooperative Societies
- Practical Action (ITDG)
- FAO
- Green Movement

# Government/Community Commitment To become Tsunami Resilience Community

## Government Commitment

- Establishment of Disaster Management Ministry and National Disaster Management Center
- Introduction of new legislation to ease disaster management
- Delineation of new buffer zones to protect people and the properties
- Identification of establishment of early warning system & Incidence Command System (ICS) as priority areas
- Seeking donor assistance to manage future disasters

## Community Commitment Expressed by suggesting

- Creation of a common fund to deal with future disasters
- Setting up of disaster management committees at village level
- Enhancing natural buffer by planting vegetation
- Identification of public education and awareness as a priority

**THANK YOU**